

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, September 5, 2014**

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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey, August 2014

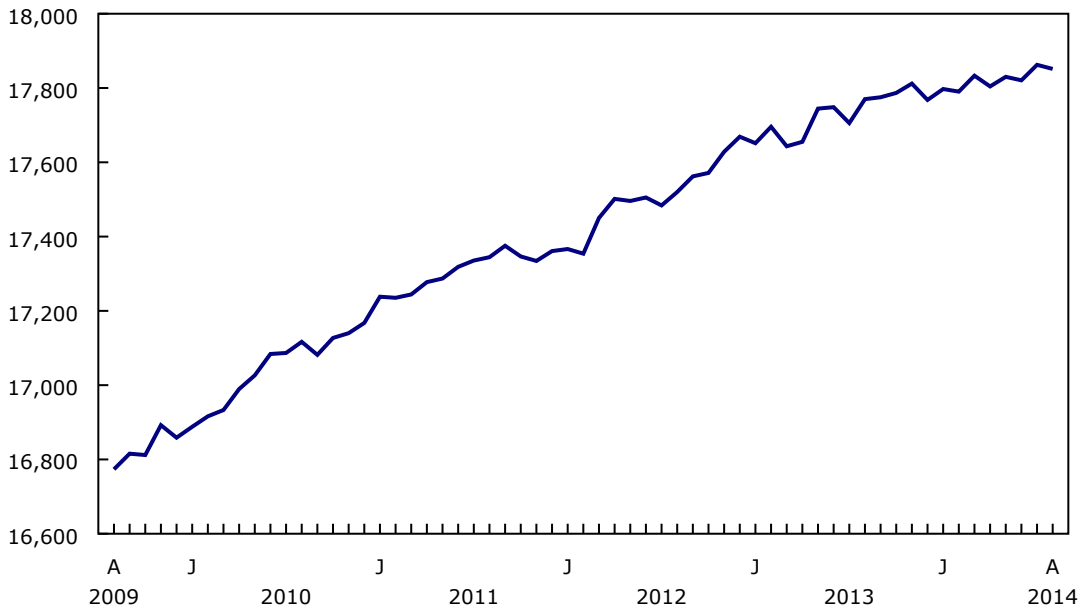
Employment was little changed in August and the unemployment rate remained at 7.0%.

Compared with 12 months earlier, employment increased by 81,000 (+0.5%), mostly in part-time work. Over the same period, the total number of hours worked was virtually unchanged.

#### Chart 1 Employment

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thousands



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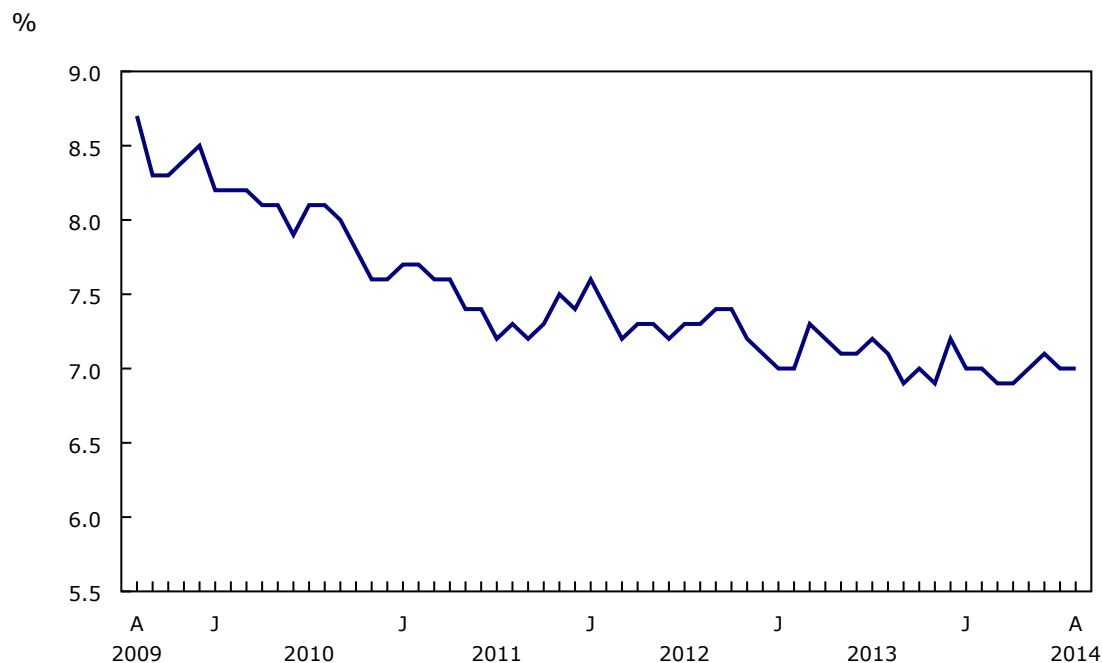
In August, employment fell among youths aged 15 to 24 and women aged 25 to 54. At the same time, it increased among men aged 25 to 54.

Provincially, employment declined in Alberta and in Newfoundland and Labrador, while it increased in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

There were fewer people employed in wholesale and retail trade, as well as transportation and warehousing. There were gains in construction, in professional, scientific and technical services and in public administration.

The number of private sector employees decreased in August, while self-employment rose.

**Chart 2**  
**Unemployment rate**



**Employment losses among youths and women aged 25 to 54**

In August, employment decreased by 20,000 among youths aged 15 to 24, and their unemployment rate was little changed at 13.4%. On a year-over-year basis, employment for this group was virtually unchanged.

Employment declined by 18,000 among women aged 25 to 54 in August, and their unemployment rate was little changed at 5.6%. Compared with 12 months earlier, their employment was down 44,000 (-0.8%).

In August, employment increased by 36,000 among men aged 25 to 54, pushing their unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 6.1%. On a year-over-year basis, employment among this group rose 40,000 (+0.6%), with most of the increase occurring in August.

Employment was little changed among men and women aged 55 and older in August and their unemployment rate was 6.0%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group grew by 88,000 (+2.6%), all the result of growth in the population of those aged 55 and older.

**Provincial summary**

In Alberta, employment fell by 13,000 in August and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.9%. Despite this decline, employment in Alberta rose by 38,000 (+1.7%) compared with 12 months earlier, the fastest growth rate of any province.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador declined by 2,100 in August, and the unemployment rate rose by 1.1 percentage points to 13.5%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was down 7,900 (-3.4%), with most of the losses occurring since January.

Employment in Nova Scotia increased by 3,900 in August, and the unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 8.8%. Despite the increase in August, employment in Nova Scotia was down 9,000 (-2.0%) compared with a year earlier.

In New Brunswick, the number of people working increased by 3,600 and the unemployment rate declined 1.3 percentage points to 8.7%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was virtually unchanged.

### **Industry perspective**

There were 27,000 fewer people employed in wholesale and retail trade in August. Compared with a year earlier, employment in this industry was virtually unchanged.

In August, employment declined by 15,000 in transportation and warehousing. Despite this month's decrease, employment in this industry was up 29,000 (+3.4%) on a year-over-year basis.

There were 24,000 more people employed in construction in August. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was little changed.

The number of people employed in professional, scientific and technical services increased by 21,000 in August. On a year-over-year basis, employment in this industry was up 34,000 (+2.5%).

Employment in public administration rose by 21,000 in August, continuing an upward trend that began in February. Compared with August 2013, employment in this industry increased by 48,000 (+5.1%).

Following an increase in July, the number of private sector employees declined by 112,000 in August, with notable losses in wholesale and retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services; and health care and social assistance. At the same time, self-employment increased by 87,000, following a decline in July. Self-employment grew in professional, scientific and technical services as well as construction.

Public sector employment has been on an upward trend since February 2014, while the trend for private sector employees and self-employment has been relatively flat since the fall of 2013.

### **Student summer employment**

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market data about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full time in March and who intend to return to school full time in the fall. The data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

For students aged 15 to 24, the average employment rate for the summer (i.e., from May to August) was 49.3%, similar to the rate for every summer since 2009. In contrast, the employment rate in the summers of 2006 to 2008, before the labour market downturn, averaged 54.1%.

Compared with summer 2013, the employment rate was little changed for students aged 20 to 24 (66.6%), those aged 17 to 19 (54.2%), and those aged 15 and 16 (25.4%).

The average unemployment rate over the summer for students aged 20 to 24 was 10.8%, while it was 16.6% for those aged 17 to 19, and 28.5% for those aged 15 and 16. These rates were little changed compared with summer 2013.

The average number of hours worked at all jobs by students aged 15 to 24 this summer was 23.5 hours per week, compared with 23.7 hours the previous summer.

### **Note to readers**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for August 2014 are for the week of August 10 to 16.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and older. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G).

### **Seasonal adjustment**

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Each year, LFS estimates for the previous three years are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

### **Educational services**

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes typical seasonal patterns in the monthly data, according to trends established in previous years. While there have been larger movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the magnitude or direction of these changes.

**Table 1**  
**Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2014	August 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	29,069.6	29,098.7	...	29.1	374.1	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,214.9	19,194.1	29.0	-20.8	60.8	-0.1	0.3
Employment	17,862.4	17,851.4	28.5	-11.0	81.3	-0.1	0.5
Full-time	14,411.8	14,409.5	38.8	-2.3	15.3	0.0	0.1
Part-time	3,450.6	3,441.9	36.0	-8.7	66.0	-0.3	2.0
Unemployment	1,352.5	1,342.6	24.6	-9.9	-20.7	-0.7	-1.5
Participation rate	66.1	66.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	19.3	19.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	...	...
<b>Youths, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	4,421.5	4,418.2	...	-3.3	-31.3	-0.1	-0.7
Labour force	2,837.6	2,822.2	17.0	-15.4	-24.6	-0.5	-0.9
Employment	2,464.9	2,445.4	15.8	-19.5	-2.1	-0.8	-0.1
Full-time	1,260.2	1,258.4	18.7	-1.8	-3.0	-0.1	-0.2
Part-time	1,204.7	1,187.0	19.7	-17.7	0.9	-1.5	0.1
Unemployment	372.7	376.9	14.5	4.2	-22.4	1.1	-5.6
Participation rate	64.2	63.9	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.1	13.4	0.5	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	55.3	0.4	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	48.9	48.5	0.7	-0.4	0.0	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,075.6	12,091.8	...	16.2	206.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,696.4	8,721.0	15.3	24.6	101.6	0.3	1.2
Employment	8,145.7	8,179.3	16.3	33.6	94.1	0.4	1.2
Full-time	7,494.4	7,513.1	21.9	18.7	57.1	0.2	0.8
Part-time	651.3	666.2	18.1	14.9	36.9	2.3	5.9
Unemployment	550.7	541.7	14.5	-9.0	7.5	-1.6	1.4
Participation rate	72.0	72.1	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	8.0	8.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	12,572.6	12,588.7	...	16.1	198.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,680.9	7,650.8	16.8	-30.1	-16.3	-0.4	-0.2
Employment	7,251.8	7,226.8	16.3	-25.0	-10.5	-0.3	-0.1
Full-time	5,657.2	5,638.0	25.3	-19.2	-38.7	-0.3	-0.7
Part-time	1,594.6	1,588.8	23.9	-5.8	28.2	-0.4	1.8
Unemployment	429.1	424.1	13.5	-5.0	-5.7	-1.2	-1.3
Participation rate	61.1	60.8	0.1	-0.3	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.4	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	22.0	22.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)* for further explanations.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS<sup>1</sup>) – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2014	August 2014	Standard error <sup>2</sup>	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,194.6	15,096.8	35.6	-97.8	72.3	-0.6	0.5
Self-employed	2,667.8	2,754.7	25.9	86.9	9.1	3.3	0.3
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,662.0	3,676.0	25.0	14.0	75.9	0.4	2.1
Private	11,532.6	11,420.8	38.2	-111.8	-3.6	-1.0	0.0
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,862.4</b>	<b>17,851.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,825.8</b>	<b>3,835.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-79.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Agriculture	296.4	298.4	7.8	2.0	-7.8	0.7	-2.5
Natural resources <sup>3</sup>	354.3	352.2	7.9	-2.1	-15.4	-0.6	-4.2
Utilities	153.5	150.2	5.3	-3.3	0.0	-2.1	0.0
Construction	1,298.3	1,322.7	17.6	24.4	-26.3	1.9	-1.9
Manufacturing	1,723.4	1,712.4	18.9	-11.0	-29.6	-0.6	-1.7
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>14,036.6</b>	<b>14,015.6</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>160.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Trade	2,739.8	2,713.3	24.3	-26.5	-1.8	-1.0	-0.1
Transportation and warehousing	902.1	887.4	14.6	-14.7	29.2	-1.6	3.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,101.2	1,087.7	16.7	-13.5	-15.8	-1.2	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,369.9	1,391.2	18.7	21.3	33.9	1.6	2.5
Business, building and other support services	689.5	693.6	14.2	4.1	-42.2	0.6	-5.7
Educational services	1,338.2	1,331.1	16.2	-7.1	57.3	-0.5	4.5
Health care and social assistance	2,212.7	2,216.8	19.4	4.1	26.1	0.2	1.2
Information, culture and recreation	807.2	796.6	14.8	-10.6	10.8	-1.3	1.4
Accommodation and food services	1,142.4	1,149.3	17.1	6.9	8.2	0.6	0.7
Other services	775.6	770.3	13.5	-5.3	7.4	-0.7	1.0
Public administration	958.0	978.5	12.4	20.5	47.5	2.1	5.1

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Table 3**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2014	August 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	427.3	427.2	...	-0.1	-2.5	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	258.1	259.2	1.8	1.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.2
Employment	226.2	224.1	2.0	-2.1	-7.9	-0.9	-3.4
Full-time	189.0	189.8	2.4	0.8	-7.8	0.4	-3.9
Part-time	37.1	34.4	1.9	-2.7	0.0	-7.3	0.0
Unemployment	32.0	35.1	1.8	3.1	7.3	9.7	26.3
Participation rate	60.4	60.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	13.5	0.7	1.1	2.8	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	52.5	0.5	-0.4	-1.5	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	121.7	121.8	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7
Labour force	82.0	82.8	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0
Employment	74.3	74.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7
Full-time	62.6	62.2	0.9	-0.4	1.9	-0.6	3.2
Part-time	11.7	12.3	0.7	0.6	-1.3	5.1	-9.6
Unemployment	7.7	8.3	0.7	0.6	-0.5	7.8	-5.7
Participation rate	67.4	68.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.0	0.8	0.6	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	780.5	780.8	...	0.3	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	489.2	490.3	2.6	1.1	-9.4	0.2	-1.9
Employment	443.1	447.0	2.7	3.9	-9.0	0.9	-2.0
Full-time	359.4	362.6	3.5	3.2	-3.6	0.9	-1.0
Part-time	83.8	84.4	3.3	0.6	-5.4	0.7	-6.0
Unemployment	46.0	43.3	2.3	-2.7	-0.5	-5.9	-1.1
Participation rate	62.7	62.8	0.3	0.1	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.8	0.5	-0.6	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	57.2	0.3	0.4	-1.1	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	620.0	620.1	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	388.2	386.5	2.2	-1.7	-5.0	-0.4	-1.3
Employment	349.4	353.0	2.3	3.6	3.3	1.0	0.9
Full-time	291.7	295.5	3.0	3.8	4.3	1.3	1.5
Part-time	57.7	57.5	2.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3	-1.9
Unemployment	38.9	33.5	2.2	-5.4	-8.2	-13.9	-19.7
Participation rate	62.6	62.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	8.7	0.5	-1.3	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	56.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	6,748.2	6,752.6	...	4.4	54.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,375.6	4,361.6	15.0	-14.0	13.1	-0.3	0.3
Employment	4,020.4	4,024.5	14.9	4.1	20.2	0.1	0.5
Full-time	3,218.8	3,217.0	19.8	-1.8	-31.3	-0.1	-1.0
Part-time	801.6	807.4	18.5	5.8	51.3	0.7	6.8
Unemployment	355.1	337.2	12.9	-17.9	-6.9	-5.0	-2.0
Participation rate	64.8	64.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.6	0.2	0.0	-0.2	...	...



**Table 3 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted**

	July 2014	August 2014	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014	July to August 2014	August 2013 to August 2014
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	11,345.6	11,355.1	...	9.5	133.9	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,500.3	7,486.0	19.8	-14.3	7.4	-0.2	0.1
Employment	6,940.3	6,932.4	18.7	-7.9	14.0	-0.1	0.2
Full-time	5,578.4	5,596.5	26.0	18.1	19.9	0.3	0.4
Part-time	1,362.0	1,335.9	24.2	-26.1	-5.9	-1.9	-0.4
Unemployment	559.9	553.6	17.1	-6.3	-6.6	-1.1	-1.2
Participation rate	66.1	65.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	987.2	988.1	...	0.9	13.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	669.3	669.6	2.7	0.3	3.4	0.0	0.5
Employment	633.8	632.6	2.7	-1.2	1.4	-0.2	0.2
Full-time	507.3	508.2	3.8	0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.0
Part-time	126.4	124.3	3.5	-2.1	1.4	-1.7	1.1
Unemployment	35.5	37.0	2.1	1.5	2.0	4.2	5.7
Participation rate	67.8	67.8	0.3	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	64.0	0.3	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	843.6	844.6	...	1.0	16.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	585.3	591.4	2.5	6.1	8.4	1.0	1.4
Employment	566.5	566.7	2.6	0.2	8.1	0.0	1.5
Full-time	470.6	470.7	3.5	0.1	11.9	0.0	2.6
Part-time	95.9	96.0	3.2	0.1	-3.8	0.1	-3.8
Unemployment	18.8	24.7	1.8	5.9	0.3	31.4	1.2
Participation rate	69.4	70.0	0.3	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	4.2	0.3	1.0	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.2	67.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,288.4	3,296.9	...	8.5	108.7	0.3	3.4
Labour force	2,395.1	2,386.6	9.4	-8.5	42.5	-0.4	1.8
Employment	2,282.6	2,269.2	10.0	-13.4	37.8	-0.6	1.7
Full-time	1,900.2	1,887.6	12.8	-12.6	20.0	-0.7	1.1
Part-time	382.5	381.6	11.5	-0.9	17.8	-0.2	4.9
Unemployment	112.5	117.4	7.4	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2
Participation rate	72.8	72.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	69.4	68.8	0.3	-0.6	-1.2	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	3,907.1	3,911.4	...	4.3	50.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,471.9	2,480.1	10.3	8.2	1.0	0.3	0.0
Employment	2,325.8	2,327.6	10.3	1.8	13.2	0.1	0.6
Full-time	1,833.9	1,819.5	14.7	-14.4	0.2	-0.8	0.0
Part-time	491.9	508.1	13.8	16.2	13.0	3.3	2.6
Unemployment	146.1	152.5	8.3	6.4	-12.2	4.4	-7.4
Participation rate	63.3	63.4	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.1	0.3	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.5	0.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication Labour Force Information (71-001-X) for further explanations.

**Note(s):** Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0051, 282-0054, 282-0055, 282-0060 to 282-0063, 282-0069 to 282-0089, 282-0092 to 282-0095, 282-0100 to 282-0121 and 282-0200 to 282-0225.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.**

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X), is now available online for the week ending August 16. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on October 10.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

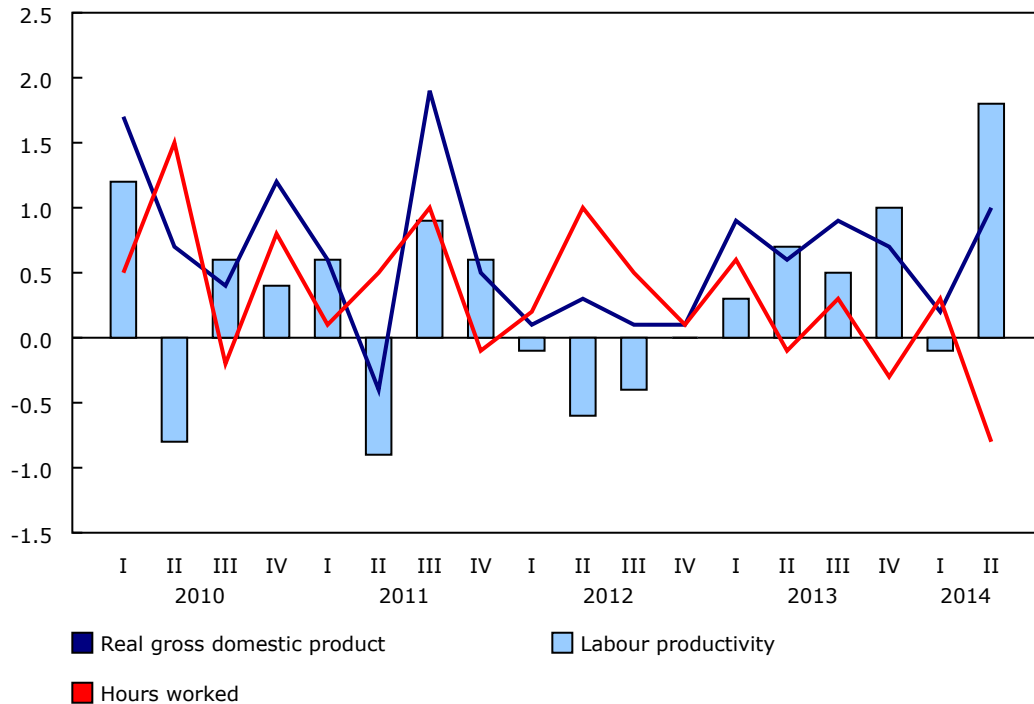
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca)) or Andrew Fields (613-951-3551; [andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:andrew.fields@statcan.gc.ca)), Labour Statistics Division.

## Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, second quarter 2014

Labour productivity of Canadian businesses rose 1.8% in the second quarter, after edging down 0.1% in the first quarter.

**Chart 1**  
**Productivity of Canadian businesses rebounds strongly**

quarterly % change



In the second quarter, businesses increased their output at a much faster pace than in the previous quarter, while hours worked declined, following a quarter of growth. In the first quarter, output and hours worked increased at a comparable rate.

Real gross domestic product (GDP) of businesses rose 1.0% in the second quarter, its highest growth rate since the third quarter of 2011 (+1.9%). In the second quarter, the output of service-producing businesses grew twice as fast as the output of goods-producing businesses, which contrasts with the situation in the first quarter.

Hours worked in the business sector declined 0.8%, after increasing 0.3% in the first quarter. In the second quarter, hours worked fell 1.0% in goods-producing businesses and 0.6% in service-producing businesses. The decline was widespread, with the agricultural sector (-5.9%) registering the largest decrease. Hours worked were unchanged in construction and wholesale trade.

In the second quarter, productivity of both goods-producing businesses (+1.7%) and service-producing businesses (+1.8%) increased at a comparable pace.

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With the exception of utilities (-0.2%), all major industry sectors saw productivity gains during the quarter. Retail trade, mining and oil and gas extraction, manufacturing and wholesale trade were the largest contributors to the overall increase in productivity in the second quarter.

In the United States, labour productivity of American businesses rose 0.6% in the second quarter, following a 1.3% decline in the first quarter.

For Canadian businesses, labour costs per unit of production increased 0.3% in the second quarter, one-third of the rate observed in the previous quarter.

Hourly compensation grew 2.0% in the second quarter, slightly faster than labour productivity. For a third consecutive quarter, hourly compensation increased more rapidly in goods-producing businesses (+2.3%) than in service-producing businesses (+1.9%). In the second quarter, hourly compensation was up in all major industry sectors except transportation and warehousing.

After five quarters of depreciation, the average value of the Canadian dollar relative to the American dollar rose 1.2% in the second quarter. Because of the appreciation, Canadian businesses' unit labour costs measured in US dollars were up 1.4%. It was the first increase since the fourth quarter of 2012.

By comparison, American businesses' unit labour costs were unchanged, in the wake of a 3.0% gain the previous quarter.

### **Note to readers**

#### **Revisions**

*With this release on labour productivity and related measures, data were revised back to the first quarter of 2014 at the aggregate level and to the first quarter of 2013 at the industry level.*

#### **Productivity measure**

*The term "productivity" in this release refers to labour productivity. For the purposes of this analysis, labour productivity and related variables cover the business sector only.*

***Labour productivity** is a measure of real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked.*

***Unit labour cost** is defined as the cost of workers' wages and benefits per unit of real GDP.*

*All the growth rates reported in this release are rounded to one decimal place. They are calculated with index numbers rounded to three decimal places, which are now available on CANSIM.*

**Table 1**  
**Business sector: Labour productivity and related variables for Canada and the United States<sup>1</sup>–**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	Second quarter 2012	Third quarter 2012	Fourth quarter 2012	First quarter 2013	Second quarter 2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
% change from previous quarter									
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	-0.1	1.8
Real gross domestic product (GDP)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Hours worked	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.8
Hourly compensation	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.8	2.0
Unit labour cost	1.1	1.2	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	-0.9	1.5	0.4	-1.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-4.9	1.2
Unit labour cost in US dollars	0.2	2.8	1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-1.4	-0.6	-4.0	1.4
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	-1.3	0.6
Real GDP	0.6	0.8	-0.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.1	-0.8	1.3
Hours worked	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Hourly compensation	0.2	0.0	2.6	-1.4	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.5
Unit labour cost	-0.3	-0.3	3.1	-2.0	0.8	-0.8	-0.3	3.0	0.0
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Third quarter 2013	Fourth quarter 2013	First quarter 2014	Second quarter 2014
% change from the previous year					% change from same quarter of previous year				
<b>Canada</b>									
Labour productivity	0.2	1.8	0.9	-0.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.2	3.3
Real GDP	-4.7	3.8	2.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.8
Hours worked	-4.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	-0.4
Hourly compensation	2.5	1.4	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.7	4.9
Unit labour cost	2.3	-0.4	2.5	3.0	1.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.6
Exchange rate <sup>2</sup>	-6.7	10.3	4.1	-1.0	-3.0	-4.2	-5.6	-8.6	-6.1
Unit labour cost in US dollars	-4.5	10.0	6.7	1.9	-1.6	-3.7	-5.2	-7.2	-4.7
<b>United States<sup>3</sup></b>									
Labour productivity	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	2.4	0.5	0.9
Real GDP	-4.1	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.0	2.3	3.0
Hours worked	-7.1	-0.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1
Hourly compensation	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.1	-0.0	3.1	2.7
Unit labour cost	-2.2	-1.4	2.1	1.9	0.2	1.1	-2.3	2.6	1.8

1. Calculations of growth rates are based on index numbers rounded to three decimal places.

2. The exchange rate corresponds to the Canadian dollar value expressed in US dollars.

3. US data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics, Productivity and costs: Second quarter 2014 published in NEWS, September 4.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 383-0008 and 383-0012.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5042.**

The [System of macroeconomic accounts](#) module, accessible from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website, features an up-to-date portrait of national and provincial economies and their structure.

Links to other releases from the national accounts can be found in the second quarter 2014 issue of *Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review*, Vol. 13, no. 2 (13-010-X). This publication will be updated on September 12, at the time of the release of the national balance sheet and financial flow accounts.

Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost data for the third quarter will be released on December 5.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## Stocks of principal field crops, July 31, 2014

As of July 31, total stock levels for most crops were up sharply from the same date in 2013, following bumper production for many crops in that year, especially in the Prairies.

Total stocks of wheat increased 93.9% from the same date in 2013 to 9.8 million metric tonnes. This was driven by a 267.8% rise in on-farm stocks to 6.1 million tonnes, while commercial stock levels rose 9.9%. The on-farm stocks increase was led by Saskatchewan, where levels increased 2.8 million tonnes (+302.2%) to a record 3.7 million tonnes. On-farm stocks in Alberta also hit a record high (1.8 million tonnes).

Overall, total canola stocks rose 301.8% to 2.4 million tonnes as of July 31. This gain was mostly the result of a 697.8% increase in on-farm stocks to 1.4 million tonnes. Commercial stocks were up 127.2% to 927 100 tonnes.

Total stocks of barley were up 95.7% (or 940 900 tonnes) from the same date in 2013 to 1.9 million tonnes. Barley kept on farms accounted for most of the increase, with levels increasing 114.7% to 1.7 million tonnes. Meanwhile, commercial stocks rose 15.8% to 219 300 tonnes.

Total stocks of oats as of July 31 increased to 1.0 million tonnes, more than double the amount from the same date a year earlier. On-farm levels rose 153.7% to 850 000 tonnes, while commercial stocks increased 6.1%.

### **Note to readers**

*Data on stocks of principal field crops held on farms come from the July Farm Survey of about 12,850 Canadian farmers conducted from July 23 to August 4, 2014.*

*Data on commercial stocks of western major crops originate from the Canadian Grain Commission. Data on commercial stocks of special crops originate from a survey of handlers and agents of special crops. Data on commercial stocks of corn and soybeans are estimated by a Statistics Canada survey of grain elevators in Eastern Canada.*

*National supply-disposition tables for the major grains and special crops are published jointly with the current release on stocks levels and are available in CANSIM tables 001-0041 to 001-0043.*

*Stocks data are subject to revision during the two years following their initial publication.*

*Percentage changes are calculated using unrounded data.*

**Release calendar:** *The dates for upcoming releases from the Field Crop Reporting Series are available [online](#): Stocks of principal field crops, Principal field crop areas and Production of principal field crops.*

**Table 1**  
**Total stocks of principal field crops at July 31**

	2012	2013	2014	2012 to 2013	2013 to 2014
	thousands of tonnes			% change	
Total wheat	5 932.0	5 052.2	9 795.2	-14.8	93.9
Wheat excluding durum	4 445.9	3 900.3	7 982.2	-12.3	104.7
Durum wheat	1 486.1	1 151.9	1 813.0	-22.5	57.4
Canola	707.4	588.1	2 363.1	-16.9	301.8
Barley	1 195.4	983.4	1 924.3	-17.7	95.7
Oats	804.5	505.8	1 031.2	-37.1	103.9
Dry field peas	265.0	174.0	309.0	-34.3	77.6
Lentils	860.0	307.0	169.0	-64.3	-45.0
Flaxseed	136.7	70.8	100.0	-48.2	41.2
Rye	24.6	46.1	49.2	87.4	6.7

**Note(s):** Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

**Available in CANSIM: tables 001-0010, 001-0017, 001-0040, 001-0041 and 001-0043.**

Table 001-0010: Estimated areas, yield, production and average farm price of principal field crops, in metric units.

Table 001-0017: Estimated areas, yield, production, average farm price and total farm value of principal field crops, in imperial units.

Table 001-0040: Stocks of grain and oilseeds at March 31, July 31 and December 31.

Table 001-0041: Supply and disposition of grains in Canada as of March 31, July 31, August 31 (soybeans only) and December 31.

Table 001-0043: Farm supply and disposition of grains as of March 31, July 31, August 31 (soybeans only) and December 31.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3401, 3403, 3404, 3443, 3464, 3476, 5046 and 5153.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).



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## Study: Enterprises with employees in many provinces or territories, 2001 to 2011

Businesses with a larger national footprint in Canada, that is those with employees in multiple provinces and territories, increased their share of overall employment from 2001 to 2011 compared with their smaller, more localized counterparts.

Multiple jurisdictional firms accounted for 2.3% of business sector employer enterprises in Canada in 2011. However, their impact was far greater in terms of employment, as about 4 in 10 business sector employees worked for an operation that had payrolls in multiple jurisdictions.

As well, by the end of the study period, more than one-quarter of business sector employment was found in enterprises active in at least six provinces or territories.

Mainly, this reflects large enterprises that spread their employment across jurisdictions. In 2011, 80.0% of business sector enterprises with 500 or more employees were present in multiple provinces or territories, compared with 8.5% of enterprises with at least 10 but fewer than 100 employees.

Some activities are not suited for multijurisdictional operations. For example, both construction and real estate and rental and leasing, which are subject to numerous provincial regulations, had more than two-thirds of their employment in single-jurisdiction enterprises.

Some types of enterprises, in turn, were more likely to operate beyond the borders of a single jurisdiction, including retail trade, as well as mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

As well, businesses largely governed by federal laws—notably finance and insurance, as well as information and cultural industries (which include telecommunications)—were more likely to have a larger national footprint. About 60% of employment in these two industries was in enterprises active in at least six provinces or territories in 2011.

Among the regions, the Prairies and British Columbia gained the most multi-jurisdiction enterprises over the study period, while Quebec lost the most. Although these types of businesses declined in Ontario over the study period, it was still the region with the greatest share of multi-jurisdiction enterprises.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 8013.

The research article "Enterprises with Employees in Many Provinces or Territories," part of *Economic Insights* (11-626-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies are available in the [Update on Economic Analysis](#) module of our website.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Anne-Marie Rollin (613-951-3116; [anne-marie.rollin@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:anne-marie.rollin@statcan.gc.ca)), Economic Analysis Division.

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## Farm product prices, July 2014

Prices received by farmers in July for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, potatoes, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The July Saskatchewan feeder cattle price was \$194.73 per hundredweight, up 6.7% from June and up 58.0% from July 2013 when the price was \$123.25.

The Quebec soybean price in July was \$539.00 per metric tonne, down 10.2% from June and 3.3% from July 2013 when the price was \$557.27.

### **Note to readers**

*Farm commodity prices are now available on CANSIM. Prices for over 35 commodities are available by province, with some series going back 30 years.*

**Available in CANSIM: table 002-0043.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3436.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

## Households and the Environment Survey, 2013

Selected data pertaining to radon awareness and testing from the Households and the Environment Survey are now available for 2013.

**Available in CANSIM: table 153-0098.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3881.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; [mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca)).

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## New products and studies

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### New products

**Sawmills**, June 2014, Vol. 68, no. 6  
Catalogue number 35-003-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

**Labour Force Information**, August 10 to 16, 2014  
Catalogue number 71-001-X ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

**Labour Force Survey Microdata File**, August 2014  
Catalogue number 71M0001X (CD-ROM)

### New studies

**Economic Insights: "Enterprises with Employees in Many Provinces or Territories"**, No. 37  
Catalogue number 11-626-X2014037 ([HTML](#) | [PDF](#))

## Release dates: September 8 to 12, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	<b>Building permits</b>	July 2014
9	<b>Study: Canadians with unmet home care needs</b>	2012
9	<b>Study: Productivity growth and international competitiveness</b>	1995 to 2007
10	<b>Industrial capacity utilization rates</b>	Second quarter 2014
10	<b>Culture Satellite Account</b>	2010
11	<b>Canada's international investment position</b>	Second quarter 2014
11	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	July 2014
12	<b>National balance sheet and financial flow accounts</b>	Second quarter 2014

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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